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President KIM IL SUNG

Receives First Lady of Equatorial Guinea

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with Comrade Kim Song Ae, on August 2 received Madam Bindang Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, First Lady of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and honorary Chairman of the National Organisation of Women of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea, and her children.

Present on the occasion were Mba Oyono, Member of the Central Committee of the National United Workers' Party of Equatorial Guinea and Minister-Secretary of State of the Presidency, and Nvono Nca Menene Oluy, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to our country, and his wife.

Comrade Ho Dam was present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with Madam Bindang Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Luncheon

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, together with Comrade Kim Song Ae, on the same day arranged a luncheon for Madam Bindang Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of friendship.

◀President Kim Il Sung on Aug. 2 received Madam Bindang Masie Nguema Biyogo Negue Ndong, First Lady of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. (KCNA Radiophoto)

DPRK Admits S. Korean Fishermen to Economic Sea Zone

As to the fishing of the south Korean fishermen, we will allow, proceeding from a compatriotic stand, the small fishermen of south Korea to catch fish in peace in the economic sea zone of our side.

This is the consistent stand maintained by the Government of our Republic.

So stressed Premier Pak Sung Chul in his speech at the banquet arranged by the Administration Council on August 9 in honor of the government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe headed by Prime Minister Miguel Travoada.

These days the south Korean puppet clique try to cause a trouble by provocatively taking issue with our announcement of the 200 mile economic sea zone and the establishment of military boundary and claim as if the just step of our side dealt a "blow" at the south Korean fishermen, he said, and went on:

This is nothing but a preposterous sophism of the traitors to the nation who try to mislead the public opinion of the world.

Our establishment of the economic sea zone and military boundary is a legitimate exercise of sovereignty and a just step for defending the national interests, upon which no one is allowed to encroach.

He stated:

The Government of our Republic had once proposed free passage and operations of north and south Korean fishermen in each other's waters. But the south Korean "regime" turned down the proposal.

While talking about the pullout of the U.S. ground forces from south Korea, the United States is increasing the military strength in south Korea, the Premier added.

Begging for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, backed by the U.S. imperialist master, are intensifying the fascist suppression of the south Korean people and stepping up new war preparations against the northern half of our Republic, trying to deliberately aggravate tension, he noted. (KCNA)

DPRK Envoy to China Calls on Teng Hsiao-ping

PEKING (KCNA)—Chon Myong Su, Ambassador of our country to China, on August 7 called on Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-Premier of the State Council.

The ambassador courteously conveyed the greetings and congratulations of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping.

The ambassador said that the great leader warmly hailed and fully supported the resolutions confirming the appointment of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people, as Chairman of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee and restoring Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping to all his posts, which were adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The ambassador said that the great leader heartily wished that under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the Chinese people would make new achievements in building China into a modernized and powerful socialist country before the end of the century.

Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping expressed heartfelt thanks for the cordial regards and warm congratulations of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and for his full support to the resolutions adopted at the Third Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

The vice-Chairman requested the ambassador to convey to the great leader the heartfelt thanks and regards of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and himself.

Present on the occasion was vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of China Han Nien-lung.

The talk proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

'People's Daily' Demands U.S. Troop Withdrawal from S. Korea

The August 7 issue of the Chinese paper "People's Daily" carried an article by a Hsinhua correspondent under the title "We Resolutely Demand Withdrawal of U.S. Troops and Oppose Permanent Division of Korea. The Korean People Are Determined to Repulse the Foreign Forces and Reunify Korea."

The paper said:

U.S. Defense Secretary Brown went to south Korea recently and issued a "joint communique" with the Pak Jung Hi clique. The communique says that 6,000 U.S. ground combat troops are to be withdrawn from south Korea by the end of 1978, and a withdrawal of the U.S. ground forces is proposed over four to five years.

The U.S. air force units in south Korea will be "reinforced" and the U.S. naval force will continue to be deployed in south Korea. The United States will supply large quantities of new weapons to the troops of the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique to quicken their "modernization" and a "south Korea-U.S. joint military command" is to be set up.

Under the firm opposition of the entire Korean people and the pressure of public opinion at home and abroad, the United States Government has to make a gesture for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea. But actually, the United States still wants to remain in south Korea, continue to obstruct the Korean people's independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, and create "two Koreas," so as to perpetuate the division of Korea.

Since the armistice in Korea, the Workers' Party and Government of Korea have made unremitting efforts for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and put forward a series of reasonable proposals and suggestions.

The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point programme for preventing national split and realizing the reunification of the country put forth by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung have expressed the common desire of the whole Korean people and won worldwide sympathy and support.

The present division of Korea is brought about entirely by U.S. aggression and interference. The United States, working hand in glove with the Pak Jung Hi clique, has been making an outcry about the so-called "threat of southward invasion" from the north. This is merely a trick to perpetuate the U.S. presence in south Korea by telling lies.

To solve the question of Korea's reunification, the Korean people must get rid of foreign forces.

Therefore, the presence of U.S. troops in south Korea which are undoubtedly alien forces must be removed first of all for being an obstacle to Korea's reunification.

Rodong Sinmun: No One Can Meddle in DPRK's Step of Establishing Mil. Sea Boundary

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) August 8 prints a commentator's article headlined "No One Is Entitled to Take Issue with Our Legitimate Step" in connection with the cries of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique slandering the DPRK's just step of establishing the military boundary in the economic sea zone of our country.

The article says:

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army recently established the military boundary within the economic sea zone of our country.

The DPRK's step of establishing the military boundary is a legitimate exercise of national sovereignty. This step, dictated by the situation prevailing in our country, is one to reliably safeguard the economic sea zone of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and defend militarily the national interests and sovereignty of the country.

Today the situation of our country is tense and the peace and security of our country are constantly threatened due to the prolonged division of the country by the outside forces and their continued military provocations against us.

Our step of establishing the military boundary is a just one for easing the tension and defending the peace and security of the country under the prevailing situation.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. authorities are now taking issue with our legitimate step.

With regard to our establishment of the military boundary, the U.S. forces commander in south Korea and a spokesman of the U.S. State Department impudently declared that they would "not recognize it". They went the length of threatening us, blaring that our step of establishing the military boundary would "in no way curtail or weaken the rights or obligations of the U.S. forces command in south Korea and the United States."

The Japanese reactionaries chimed in with them, prattling that they do not "recognize" our step.

All these rows of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors are a wanton provocation against us.

For us to establish a military boundary is not a matter which needs anyone's recognition.

Our establishment of the military boundary is a matter entirely belonging to our country's sovereignty. It is ridiculous to talk about recognizable or unrecognizable.

There is no reason for us to be "recognized" by others in dealing with our own issue.

As a matter of fact, various countries of the world have in practice established their security sea zones (defence sea limits) with differing breadths according to their specific conditions. No question of "recognition" or so has ever been and can be raised against this.

The talk of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries about "recognition" is one which can be made only by those who are accustomed to meddling in other country's internal affairs. It once again reveals their aggressive nature.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries have never announced that they recognize our Republic. But our Republic has become a full-fledged independent and sovereign state as it is today without their "recognition."

Whether or not they recognize our country's military boundary, we will firmly defend the security of the country.

Carping at our establishment of the military boundary, the U.S. and Japanese authorities claimed that it is "unilateral" and contradicts "international practice."

This is very incomprehensible.

To defend the security of the country and the national interests is not a job which anyone should do in our stead nor is it a matter which any third party will deal with in our stead.

As to "international practice," it is a practice to exercise sovereignty for the independence and security of the country and to take an independent measure to safeguard the national interests. No one is allowed to take exception to this.

Moreover, how can we merely sit idle with folded arms, looking at the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique ceaselessly perpetrating provocations against us not only on the ground and in the sky but on the sea and continuously sending spies and saboteurs into our side, resorting to all sorts of machinations to perpetuate the division of Korea?

For us to take appropriate measures to defend peace and the security of the country is an exercise of our sovereignty. It is our legitimate national right which no one is allowed to infringe upon.

It is an absurd allegation and untenable, far-fetched logic to claim that it contradicts "international practice" for a dignified, sovereign state to exercise its sovereignty.

The United States which interposes an objection to us, twaddling about "international law" and "international practice," is the very one trampling upon them.

The U.S. imperialists, occupying a half of our country for over 30 years by force of arms, have been obstructing the reunification of our country, enforcing a policy of colonial subjugation in south Korea and committing military actions in the East, West and South Seas of our country against the Korean people. Even if they have ten mouths, they cannot claim that such aggressive acts conform to "international law" and "international practice."

It is outrageous indeed to allege that our establishment of the military boundary would not curtail or diminish "the rights of the UN Command" or "the United States."

Our country and the United States are situated on the opposite sides of the globe. And we have never invaded others or threatened the United States.

Why does the United States claim "its rights" in other's country thousands of miles away from it and raise a hue and cry over our country's establishment of its military boundary?

To talk about the "rights of the United States" and so on means that it wants to take military action at will against us from the sea.

It is an aggressive logic to assert that our establishment of the military boundary is "unjust" and claim "the rights of the United States" in our military boundary.

We can not tolerate or overlook such assertion of the United States.

What is ridiculous is that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are raising a cry in chorus with the United States.

The puppet minister of culture and information, dancing to the tune of the master, made public a so-called "statement" and croaked about "warning" and the like.

They have sold off the country and the nation and fishing grounds in the East, West and South Seas to the foreign aggressors. Not content with this, they are bartering away the seabed resources by trumping up the "south Korea-Japan agreement on continental shelf." Have these wretches the cheek to slander our dignified and legitimate step taken to safeguard the national interests and sovereignty?

No one is entitled to take issue with our legitimate step of establishing the military boundary. It is only the aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are vexed at and speak ill of it.

The United States and Japan must stop unreasonably carping at our step of establishing the military boundary and refrain from obstructing our exercise of sovereignty.

If there is no infringement upon our country's military boundary, there will not arise any complicated problem in this sea zone.

Overseas S. Koreans Hold Anti-Pak Joint Meet Here

South Koreans living overseas opened a convention in Tokyo to organize an anti-Pak Jung Hi joint front on Aug. 12 to 14.

About 70 Korean nationals here and about 30 Koreans from 10 other countries including the United States, attended the convention at Ikenohata Cultural Center in Tokyo.

The meeting decided on specific plans for an anti-Pak campaign and established the "Federation of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy and National Unification."

Promoters of the convention are Rim Chang Yong, former south Korean envoy to the United Nations, now living in the United States, Yun I Sang, professor at the West Berlin Academy of Arts, now living in West Germany, and Li Yong Wun, former south Korean admiral, now living in the United States.

Li arrived in Japan from the U.S. on the evening of August 11 but was denied entry by immigration officials and was confined to the Haneda Tokyu Hotel near Tokyo International Airport.

Officials of the Japan headquarters of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy and Promotion of Unification (Hanmintong) said Li has 14-day transit visa and there was no reason for the Japanese immigration office to hold him.

The convention was the first meeting of south Korean dissidents abroad held to unite overseas anti-Pak movements.

The meeting was organized in response to a "patriotic charter for democracy" issued in Seoul in March by south Korean dissident leaders including former south Korean "president" Yun Po Son.

A view of the convention of overseas south Koreans for democracy held on Aug. 12-14 at Ikenohata Cultural Center in Tokyo.

Pak Jung Hi Personally Panders US Congressmen

The New York Daily News reported Aug. 4 that south Korean "president" Pak Jung Hi personally selected prostitutes to accompany visiting U.S. congressmen and had photographs taken of at least 30 of them in compromising positions.

The mass-circulation newspaper, citing a very-well informed American source in Seoul, said "president" Pak's right hand man, Pak Tong Son organized a network of houses of prostitution in the south Korean capital. The houses were used by about 50 American congressmen, the newspaper said.

Pak Jung Hi, already implicated in the scandal involving south Korean bribes to American congressmen, was accused by the Daily News of giving money and gifts to congressmen during their visits to Seoul.

On 32nd Anniversary of Korea's Liberation

DPRK Prospers, Guided by Juche

Today we significantly greet the 32nd anniversary of the liberation of Korea.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which was founded in 1948, is a shining fruit of the prolonged, arduous yet heroic struggle waged by the Korean people for freedom and independence, and for the building of a new society, under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung set out on the road of revolution in the srimmest days of Japanese imperialist rule, fathered the immortal Juche idea, organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and carried the historic cause of national liberation to completion.

The great leader advanced a Juche-based line of people's revolutionary government, gained a rich experience in building a people's power and trained a great number of steeled and seasoned revolutionary core elements in the years of the arduous anti-Japanese struggle.

After liberation he, drawing on the precious feats and experience during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, established a people's power of a new type and strengthened and developed it, and founded the DPRK on September 9, 1948.

With the birth of the DPRK, the Korean people, freed from colonial slavery once and for all, became legitimate masters of a dignified sovereign, independent state who build a new country by themselves, firmly holding power in their hands; Korea which had long been eclipsed on the world map, entered the international arena with dignity on a par with all the countries of the world, large and small.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the banner of freedom and independence of the Korean people, and it is a powerful weapon in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country and the building of a new society."

The path covered by the DPRK under the wise guidance of the great leader was a path of acute struggle to firmly defend political sovereignty, repelling the aggressions of the imperialist enemy and pressure from outside.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, the Republic defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors who attacked it to strangle it in its infancy and firmly defended national sovereignty, rebuffing each of their ceaseless provocations.

The DPRK, holding high the Juche banner, has steadfastly marched along the path chosen by itself, solving all problems by itself in conformity with the reality of the country and the interests of the people, on its own faith and judgement, in whatever difficult and complex situation.

As a result, today it has become an invincible country capable of repulsing any imperialist aggression, and an independent country which can defend its political sovereignty, withstanding all violent storms.

The path traveled by the DPRK under the inspiring guidance of the great leader was a proud road of struggle to transform society, people and nature at an unprecedentedly high speed and turn the country from a backward colonial, semi-feudal society into a powerful, developed socialist industrial state, taking guidance from the immortal Juche idea.

The Republic's history is a record of brilliant victories in revolutionary struggle; it carried out two stages of serious and great social revolutions in a very short period and fulfilled the historic task of socialist industrialization in a short time of 14 years through a grand Chollima onward movement.

The DPRK's economy is a completely independent national economy. It has developed rapidly along the line of independence laid down by the great leader and firmly stands on its own legs unaffected by the worldwide economic upheaval.

The country could not even make needles or pencils properly in the past. But now, it manufactures even large machines and precision machines without difficulty, the whole country is a sea of automatic machines. And the working people are getting freed from arduous labour.

Under the rays of the rural theses authored by the great leader the appearance of the DPRK's countryside has radically changed. The modernization and industrialization of agriculture are increasing agricultural production at a very high rate.

There has also been a signal progress in the building of socialist culture. All the new rising generation receive universal compulsory 11-year education. The DPRK boasts of a large army of one million intellectuals, which is its great treasure, and the intellectualization of the whole society is going ahead briskly. The most revolutionary literature and arts for the people are brilliantly flowering.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader the Republic has turned into a country in which all the people breathe and act on the immortal Juche idea and are united as one by one mind and will. The whole Party and the entire people, firmly rallied around the great leader, work heart and soul along the revolutionary road blazed by him. This indestructible unity and cohesion of the people is the most precious gain of the DPRK and a firm guarantee of its eternal prosperity.

Under the banner of the DPRK the movement of the Koreans in Japan and other foreign countries has witnessed shining successes.

Thanks to the great leader's idea of independence, self-support and self defence and to the Pyongyang's independent foreign policy, the international authority and dignity of the DPRK has risen as never before, and the international solidarity with the Korean revolutionary cause has also greatly strengthened.

Indeed, the history of the DPRK clearly shows that the DPRK is the banner of freedom and happiness, national independence and prosperity for the Koreag people.

But, this happiness and glory are not enjoyed by all our compatriots.

In the southern half of Korea the compatriots are still suffering from colonial slavery and abject poverty and denied all rights.

This is due entirely to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the acts against the country and the nation and fascist terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges.

To reunify independently the divided country is the greatest desire of the Korean nation.

Not forgetting the compatriots in the south even for a moment, the great leader has constantly followed the policy of achieving the country's independent, peaceful reunification by the Korean people themselves and presented time and again realistic proposals for its realization.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, though, have accepted none of the just reunification proposals made by the DPRK Government. They are now trying shamelessly and madly to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the national split, and provoke a new war, and are brutally suppressing people.

But, the entire Korean people, upholding the policy of the country's independent, peaceful reunification advanced by the great leader, will resolutely frustrate the moves of the splittists within and without and achieve the country's reunification without fail.

The Korean people will, as ever, struggle staunchly for the victories of the Korean revolution and the world revolution in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, the peoples of the non-aligned countries, the countries of the new-emerging forces, and all the progressive people of the world, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The large-size furnace of the Kim Chaek Iron Allied Complex which has made its appearance, displaying the magnificent features of Juche-based industry.

Happy Life of Returnees from Japan

Nearly 100,000 compatriots who have returned to the socialist homeland from Japan live a life supremely happy.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung shows all fatherly affection and warm care for those returnees, embracing them all in his broad bosom of love.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has bestowed upon them political freedom and rights and flung open to them the doors to all spheres of state life. A number of them have been elected deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and elected members to local power organs of different levels under the solicitude of the fatherly leader to take part in the discussion of state affairs.

Treasuring the returnees so much, the fatherly leader rears them into members of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, trustworthy revolutionary fighters of the Party.

The great leader, who always looks after the returnees with the affection of a real father, deeply acquaints himself with their work and life each time he gives an on-the-spot guidance to factories, villages and etc. He has stood as to endorse in person the admission to the Party of comrades who had set examples with their self-sacrificing work for the Party and the fatherland.

In March 1971, while giving an on-the-spot guidance to a factory, the fatherly leader learned that An Sang Un, a deputy shop head, and Li Yong Bu, a senior research worker, both returnees from Japan, had not yet been admitted to the Party and became their endorser, highly appreciating their work after repatriation.

Now Li Yong Bu is a Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and a Labour Hero.

Kim Bak Myong, who was a fifth year student of the geophysical prospecting faculty, geological prospecting department of the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute, brought up from a political life into bloom under this loving care. Born in Japan, he returned to the homeland at the age of 13 and joined a three-revolution teams and devoted all his energy when he grew into a young intellectual of Juche type.

Countless are the repatriates who

The family of Li Jong Duk, returnees from Japan, live happily in their socialist homeland.

have become honorable members of the Workers' Party of Korea under the care of the great leader.

The respected and beloved leader opened a broad road of learning to the returnees to rear them into able native cadres.

They grow into competent workers possessed of versatile knowledge and technology at schools of all levels from the primary school to Kim Il Sung University, the highest seat of science.

Li Ryong Am, a returnee in the first batch, has realised in the embrace of the fatherland his dream of learning which was impossible in Japan. After graduating the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute, he is devoting himself to scientific researches as a master of science at the engineering institute of the academy of sciences.

Kim Se Chal, who was a vagrant newsboy in Osaka, Japan (has become a well-known machine inventor and Labour Hero after finishing the course of Pyongyang Light Industry College.

Labour Hero Li Jong Duk, who drives a truck at the Musan Mine after returning to the homeland, has carried out his assignment every year at 125 to 130 per cent over the last 12 years and rendered great benefits to the state by doing much work beneficial to it.

His two sons are also good drivers who distinguish themselves in ore transport.

While giving an on-the-spot guidance to North Hamgyong Province in June 1974, the respected and beloved leader was pleased to hear the story of Li Jong Duk. Praising the driver as one possessed of very warm love for the fatherland, he said that such man deserves to be a Labour Hero.

In the bosom of the fatherland, 14 returnees have become Labour Heroes and many others masters of science, doctors, merited sportsmen or merited artists.

Now the hearts of the returnees burn with boundless loyalty to the great leader.

A girl Hong Chong Mi who recovered her sight in the bosom of the homeland, with her spotlessly clean and pure heart, made a loyal gift of her income share in her first year of farming to the fatherly leader.

To repay the profound care of the great leader with loyalty, the returnees are dedicating all their wisdom and zeal at all posts of socialist construction.

Japanese Recalls Korean Guerilla

The following is a memoir of an ex-Japanese soldier of the defunct Japanese imperial army engaged in a punitive operation against the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army in Manchuria.

It was in June 1933 that I was attached to the 4th company of the Independent Garrison Infantry Battalion in Sin King, today's Changchun. They usually received special training as infantrymen, corresponsdents or men in charge of health, and receiving 6 month training as rookies. However, I was trained in horse riding.

We didn't feel so cold even though the temperature fell to 30 degrees below zero, because the air was dry there unlike in Japan. Under these circumstances, however, we would get frostbitten before we were aware of it. It was difficult for us even to breathe with yellow dust characteristic of China filled the air. We suffered very much because of these differences in climate between Japan and China.

In those days, the main task of our garrison corps was to defend the "Manchurian Railways." We always encountered bandits. We fought with them some times along the railway lines and at other times in the country as an expeditionary unit.

Among the bandits were mounted bandits, rebellious natives, Manchurian Army soldiers, communists and so on. Of these bandits, we were most afraid of Kim Il Sung's army. In those days we used to call all the communist army units "communist bandits." Koreans of whom we called Kim Il Sung's army. I remember that we respected Kim Il Sung's army, as different from other bandits. Kim Il Sung's army was well organized and alert and powerful, as it had faith and ideology, holding aloft the banner of national independence.

I felt a chill run down my spine in two of the many battles I fought during my 9 year service in the garrison corps in China.

One was the battle in Fusung. In those days there were in Fusung the garrison unit of the Japanese Army, Manchukuo Army units, Manchukuo Police and so forth.

Fusung was a natural object of enemy attack, for it was at the bottom of a basin which was surrounded doubly by mountains. All the Japanese Army corps sent many spies in all directions to feel out the enemy's moves.

Generally speaking, if information from these spies stopped arriving, the enemy started some military activities.

I think it was in mid-August 1936 when information from agents stopped for two days. So we were alerted.

At dawn on August 19, a sudden bang of a gun made us jump out of our beds. Judging from the report of the gun, the enemy leveled the gun at the fortress rather than at the garrison corps. When our platoon consisting of 60 men rushed out to find the surrounding mountains occupied by the enemy. When we rushed out and tried to occupy a mountain and fight there, one of our men was shot to death by the enemy.

The battle continued all day long from morning till night, with the valley between us and the enemy. We had only 2 light machine guns and 38 rifles.

We also heard the report of guns from the inside of the fortress all day long, but we could do nothing. We sent spies to the fortress again and again to communicate with those inside the fortress, but no one returned.

It was rumored that the enemy had annihilated our friendly units in the fortress.

In the meantime, the enemy on the opposite mountain ordered our platoon leader to surrender. We judged from this that all our spies had been captured by the enemy.

When it got dark, maybe they thought all our units had retreated. They climbed down the mountain before our eyes, singing military songs. This was the most dreadful time in my life.

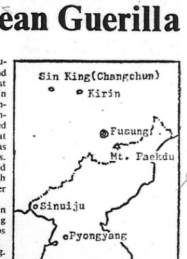
The other occurred when I was in a detachment in Pubanshi, near Fusung. There was information that Kim Il Sung's army had passed a point 2 kilometres ahead of our detachment. It was clear that we should be defeated in a matter of seconds judging from the inferior strength of our detachment. We felt more dead than alive, afraid lest we should be found by the enemy.

On August 18 when we were cremating the dead by a river, we were shot again by the enemy, but there were no casualities.

We knew later that half our spies were the enemy's spies.

I thought from my experience that it was impossible for Japan to continue colonial rule in a country filled with enemies outside the barracks.

It is natural that Kim Il Sung's army which held high the banner of independence and got support from the mass, was strong and powerful.



Experience of Korean Forced Laborer in Japan

My family tenanted a farm in North Kyongsang Province in south Korea.

In February, 1942, a man from the village office suggested that I go to Japan, saying that a large iron company in Japan would train me as a skilled worker. So I came to Japan.

Because my family was too poor to send me to school, my father told me to go to Japan if I could learn skill. I was 22 years old at that time.

I was told that I'd be able to earn 2 yen and 50 sen a day, send half the money to my family and spend the rest freely, say, in buying clothes.

I was the only man in our village who was to go to Japan, but about 300 people gathered in Pusan (the port for departure to Japan) from various parts. We were told that the destination was the Muroran Steel Plant in Hokkaido of Japan Iron and Steel.

It was on February 13 that we arrived in Hokkaido. About 80 of the 300 people were to go to the Muroran Steel Plant. On arriving there, I learned that all was a lie.

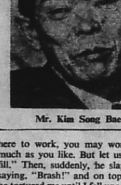
It was a sheer lie that we would be taught skill at the steel plant. I was forced to live in a dormitory of the Nichitetsu Mine and to work in the pit.

They did not pay me even a penny. Far from being able to buy clothes, we received only one or two uniforms a year, which were made of gunny sacks. They cut my hair with a pair of hair clippers into a close-cropped shape.

From 5 in the morning to 7 in the evening we were forced to work while watched by a squad leader per 20 men, and if we took even a minute's rest, we were beaten mercilessly. Their only task was to beat, I think.

What I couldn't stand most was hunger. I couldn't stand it.

So, it happened that some men who were about 10 years younger than I fell from hard work and hunger before my eyes. After this, I went to the dormitory chief called Watanabe, because I was one of the elder members there. I said to him, "Because we came here to work, you may work us as much as you like. But let us eat our fill." Then, suddenly, he slapped me saying, "Brash!" and on top of that, he tortured me until I fell unconscious. He charged me with instigating other men.



Mr. Kim Song Baek

Three or four days after that, I was ordered to go to another place, which was Washibetsu, a head of Higashi-Muroran.

It was a *takobeya*—concentration shack for forced laborers—of Sugawara Corporation. The Sugawara Corporation was constructing a railroad. The *takobeya* was a complete shack, and the cruel treatment of laborers was beyond description.

I spent a life bitterer than that of a pig for three months. After that I was forced to move to Kashiwara in the Kuriles, because the Sugawara Corporation won a contract for construction work there from the navy. There I was engaged in reclamation work.

The sky was already bright even at two in the Kuriles. I had to get up at 2:15, and after eating by 2:30, went to the work site to work until 7 in the evening. This meant that I worked 16 hours a day.

So, after work, I did not feel like speaking. There was nothing to do but to sleep. But because we slept on a straw mat, pulling a cotton blanket over our head, it was too cold to sleep. Usually the temparature fell to 30 or 40 degrees below zero in the Kuriles.

We got frostbitten from the cold. There were a lot of men who had to lose their frostbitten footfingers. We did such a thing as inserting cigarettes between our footfingers to prevent them from getting frostbitten.

I had been in the Kuriles for three years until October, 1944. During that period many people came there under the name of volunteers. Of them 90 percent were Koreans and the Japanese were all old men. Among those Koreans were many who were brought there only with their clothes, having fallen into "Catch-Korean Traps."

There were many *takobeya* like this such as those of the Sugawara, Arakawa, Amano, Tanno and Tekko construction corporations. I forgot almost all the names.

The supervisers were always watching us, holding a stick. There was a place in the *takobeya* where they could torture us. If we chattered in the room, they did not let us sleep all night. They told us to watch them torturing the victim. When the victim lost consciousness, they poured water on him.

They took a man who was too weak to speak, in a large straw-basket, to the labor scene. Because they left him on the ground all day, the victim got weaker. Then they took him to the reclaimed land to bury him there.

Nevertheless, he was still alive. Unable to speak, he raised his hand, asking for help. Then they kicked his head with their military shoes with hobnails on the bottom. Then blood flowed from his head..., and they covered him with earth to bury him. I imagine that thousands of my compatriots were buried alive like this.

Around November, 1943, a rumor spread that we might be sent back to the mainland. One day—I think it was in mid-December—a cadre said that we would move to the mainland. But he said that four persons would have to move to Katakoa to carry out an important work. I was among the four people. I think that I was selected because I had been defiant.

Frankly speaking, I was resigned that I would be able to return to the homeland. The Kuriles were a place where no one could escape from.

I had been in Kataoka until October, 1944. During that time I was shifted to Arakawa Construction Corporation from Sugawara Corporation. Maybe I was sold.

In October Arakawa Corporation was to move to Hokkaido and I also moved there aboard a ship of the army.

After all, I could survive, but my life in *takobeya* continued. Arakawa Corporation was doing work for Nisso Mine near Wakkanai and I lived in *takobeya* there. *Takobeya* life was the same anywhere. I was told that I had the eyes of a criminal. I had the thigh of my right leg pierced through with a red-burnt iron stick by an overseer of Arakawa Corporation. The scar still remains.

When the war (World War II) ended, we were left deep in the mountain. We did not know where we were, because the cadres of the company all ran away.

Looking back on those days, I know there had been no day when I thought I was happy to be alive since I was forced to go to Muroran in 1942 until the war ended.

But now I have a sovereigh state, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I sent a letter to my family about three times after the end of the war. I would like to meet my father, mother and brothers. But when I look back on my past, I keenly realize that I can't go back to the southern half which has been sold off the country to the U.S. and Japan.

I really think Korea must be reunified.

News in Brief

Jul. 14

* Kim Hi Jun, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Republic of Tunisia, presented his credentials to Habib Bourguiba, President of Tunisia.

Jul. 18

* Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles, met Chang Il Man, Ambassador of the DPRK to Seychelles.

* Ma Jang Chol, Ambassador of the DPRK to Burma, paid a call on Major General Ziaur Rahman, President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, on a visit to Burma.

* Manuel Pinto Da Costa, President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, met sports experts of the DPRK.

Jul. 23

* A Korean journalist delegation left by plane for Yugoslavia.

* The 33rd home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kang Hui Su, Chairman of the Nagasaki prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan(Chongryun), and the 34th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Sin Jong Su, Chairman of the Tsushima headquarters of Chongryun, arrived in Pyongyang by special train.

Jul. 29

* Pak Sung Chul, Premier of the Administration Council, met and had a friendly conversation with Todo Kurtovic, Member of the Presidential Council, and Secretary of its Executive Committee, of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav League of Communists, and his wife.

Jul. 30

* Nvono Nca Menene Oluy, First Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A delegation of the "society for the study of the Juche idea" of Japanese teachers headed by Komine Yuzo, representative secretary of the "liaison council of societies for the study of the Juche idea" of Japanese teachers, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

(KCNA)

How Did Jap. Gov't Do with Kim's Kidnap Case

It is four years since Kim Dae Jung was abducted on broad daylight from the very heart of Tokyo, capital of Japan, to Seoul. He is still in prison under the suppressive Pak Jung Hi junta without being able to be restored to his former condition. The Japanese government avoided a fair settlement of the case and hushed up the case in conspiracy with the south Korean puppets.

In his recent testimony, Kim Hyong Uk, former director of the "KCIA," disclosed that the dastardly kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung was carried out by the "KCIA" agents under the protection and with the connivance of the Japanese reactionary forces.

Pak Jung Hi Responsible for Case

Who is responsible for the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping case. In his detailed testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives International Organization Subcommittee on June 22, Kim Hyong Uk said that the kidnap case was carried out under the instruction of Pak Jung Hi.

Pak Jung Hi was most afraid of Kim Dae Jung, his rival in the south Korean "presidential election" in 1971 and the U.S. Congress, so he kidnapped Kim from Japan to imprison him.

The then "KCIA" director Li Hu Rak personally took command of the kidnapping of Kim Dae Jung. Kim Chi Ryol, the deputy director, gave order to Kim Dong Un who was charged with actually carrying out the plot in Japan. A six-man team was organized, let by Kim Dong Un.

Shown here is Room 2210 of Hotel Grand Palace in Tokyo where Kim Dae Jung was abducted on Aug. 8, 1973. (mark←)

Li Ho Chol, south Korean "ambassador" in Tokyo, was aware of the plan to kidnap Kim Dae Jung before it was carried out.

On August 7 in a place designated by Kim Dae Jung, Yang Il Dong (the head of the Korean Democratic Unification Party) met him and thereupon Yang invited Kim to come to his place for lunch.

And Yang told minister Kim Jae Kwon that he was going to have lunch with Kim Dae Jung the next day.

Thereupon the members of the kidnapping team occupied the hotel where Yang was staying and Yun Yong Ro got Room 2210 reserved for him under the assumed name of Hatanaka Kinjiro.

Kim Dae Jung came to visit Yang at the hotel on August 8 and he went there alone.

When Kim was stepping out after lunch, the team grabbed Kim and dragged him. In this way, Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped from Hotel Grand Palace in Tokyo on Aug. 8, 1973. He was transported to Osaka in the counselor's car with a Shinagawa number.

Then the criminals took Kim Dae Jung to An's house on the way to Seoul. Kim Hyong Uk described An's house as that of An Ryong Bok, driver of the south Korean vice-consul in Osaka.

According to Kim Hyong Uk, the ship used by the south Korean puppets in carrying kidnapped Kim Dae Jung from Osaka port to south Korea was the south Korean cargo ship "Ryonggum-ho," moored in Osaka port for a while. "Ryonggum-ho" is a spy ship used against the DPRK, 52 meters in length, developing a speed of 35 knots.

South Koreans in Japan explain with clear evidence obtained from the strange act of "Ryonggum-ho" that after waiting for the abduction of Kim Dae Jung to Osaka, she sailed to south Korea with him aboard.

The criminals gave up their plan to kill Kim Dae Jung because the "Japan Self-Defence Forces" airplane kept watch on the boat.

Kishi Mastermind

The Kim Dae Jung case was a grave question affecting the sovereignty of Japan. Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities made a 300 million yen bargain with the Pak Jung Hi junta under the cloak of a "political settlement" and gave up even a nominal investigation and hushed up the case in defiance of the demand of Japanese political and public circles and people for a thorough investigation.

A secret agreement or regular exchange of information between the south Korean puppet CIA and the Japanese National Police Agency was concluded in 1968.

After the conclusion of the secret agreement, three or four top officials of the Japanese police authorities went to south Korea around three times a year and inspected the "KCIA," while the south Koreans, on this part, visited Japan at the invitation of the Japanese National Police Agency.

According to Kim Hyong Uk, the Japanese government persistently tried to cover up the truth about the Kim Dae Jung abduction case and former Japanese Prime Minister Kishi Nobusuke masterminded a political conspiracy to patch up the seamy side of the case.

Kishi attended a meeting of the standing board of the "Japan-south Korea cooperation committee," an instrument of political conspiracy between Japan and south Korea, held in Seoul in late September 1973 one and a half month after Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped, and conferred with Pak Jung Hi, the puppet, during the period of the meeting. Upon his return home Kishi reported to the then Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka Kakuei on the results of his secret talk with Pak Jung Hi, the puppet. This behind-the-scene operation gave birth to the so-called "political settlement" aimed at preventing the disclosure of the seamy side of the criminal Kim Dae Jung abduction case and at hushing up the case.

Japan Police Aware of in Advance

The Japanese National Police Agency was aware beforehand of Kim Dae Jung's kidnap plot of the "KCIA" agents.

Kim Hyong Uk said that Pak Jung Hi tried to eliminate Kim Dae Jung, his great political rival, by kidnapping him, adding that on Aug. 1, 1973, the Japanese National Police Agency took snap shots of the agents following Kim Dae Jung. This shows the fact that the JNPA knew of the kidnapping plot, but they did not take a step to prevent it.

The JNPA summoned Kim Jae Kwon, minister at the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo, and showed him the pictures, warning him to stop further activities.

According to his statement made upon retirement, Takahashi Mikio, the then chief of the JNPA said he was convinced that "KCIA" was responsible for the Kim Dae Jung kidnapping in 1973.

The statement caused a political repercussion as the statement was made at a time when the Japanese government and police authorities were denying the recent allegations in the U.S. Congress by Kim Hyong Uk, that the Japanese police was aware of the abduction plot.

The ex-chief of JNPA, in a speech made in a 1976 summer seminar for police held in Wakayama Prefecture, said, "The most disgusting incident I experienced in my career was the abduction of the former south Korean 'presidential' candidate."

"I had thought at that time that Kim Dae Jung was in danger, but I did not imagine such a plot would really be carried out," he said.

This remark indicates that Takahashi was aware that the south Korean opposition party leader was in danger of being kidnapped or in some other danger.

Takahashi went on, "Newspapers have been blaming the 'KCIA' for the kidnapping case. They are right."

Referring to Kim Dong Un, a "KCIA" agent who was confirmed by the former "KCIA" director as having been involved in the case, Takahashi said, "I know him to some extent, but I did not think that he would do that."

In the statement, Takahashi said that he was convinced that the abduction was carried out by "KCIA" agents. His remarks run counter to the official attitude taken by the Japanese government and the police authorities, which failed to specify the criminals.

The Japanese government and police authorities should thoroughly investigate the background to the abduction of Kim Dae Jung and the political settlement of the case.

"KCIA" Has 3 Fund Routes in Japan

The head of a Japan Socialist party mission on Aug. 9 conferred with Kim Hyong Uk, a former head of the south "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" ("KCIA"), at the latter's home in New Jersey.

Den Hideo, director of the JSP's international affairs bureau, later told newsmen "KCIA" funds flowed into Japan through three different routes.

Kim was quoted as saying Fujino Chujiro, chairman of Mitsubishi Corp., visited him at his "KCIA" office to discuss the company's participation in construction of a subway in Seoul.

Den said Kim revealed one of the three routes, through which the "KCIA" funneled its funds, linked Kim Sung Sin, former financial committee chairman of the Democratic Republican party, and Japanese trading firms, including Mitsui and Co., Mitsubishi Corp., Nissho-Iwai and C. Itoh and Co.

Den quoted Kim as adding the funds also were channeled through Li Hu Rak, former "KCIA" director and south Korean "ambassador" to Japan, and former south Korean puppet state minister Li Byong Hi.

Kim claimed the "KCIA" money flowed to the Seirankai, a right-wing group of the Liberal-Democratic party, through Li Byong Hi.

Asked if he is ready to testify before the Japanese Diet, Kim said it was meaningless as long as the LDP maintains its present attitude.

During his interview with Den, Kim Hyong Uk also said if Kim Jae Kwon, former minister at the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo, makes an application for permanent residence in the United States, he will ask the U.S. government not to approve it because the former diplomat led a "KCIA" team in the 1973 kidnaping of Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung from Tokyo to Seoul.

The former "KCIA" director said the family of Kim Dong Un, first secretary at the south Korean "embassy" in Tokyo at the time of the kidnaping, is now living in Canada.

Tokyo police detected secretary Kim's fingerprints in the hotel room where Kim Dae Jung was staying at the time of the kidnaping.

But, Kim Hyong Uk did not reveal to Den where secretary Kim himself is living at present.

Asked by Den about the attitude of Prime Minister Fukuda Takeo government on Japan-south Korea problems, Kim only said Fukuda's posture appears not to be fixed.

S. Korean Influence Buying Scandal Growing Daily in U.S.

Now starting to boil over is one more scandal in Congress—a long-simmering investigation of widespread influence buying on Capitol Hill by a foreign power.

What appeared at first to be a few minor transgressions by a handful of congressmen has ballooned into suspicion that as many as 115 lawmakers—more than a fourth of the House membership—accepted favors from south Koreans intent on swaying their votes on legislation.

The whirlpool of scandal is spreading almost daily, dragging in more and more officials and further tarnishing the reputation of a Congress already held in low esteem by many voters.

Repercussions of the case split the House of Representatives itself over whether the leadership was moving fast enough to get at the truth.

President Carter also came under fire for refusing to name a special prosecutor to head a probe already involving three congressional committees, the Justice Department and the Internal Revenue Service.

Some Republicans see the scandal as "the Democrats' Watergate," although a number of Republican members also may be implicated. Freshman congressmen of both parties are pressing the leadership to bring all facts into the open so that innocent members can be cleared of suspicion well before the 1978 elections.

Stirrings of revolt forced Democratic leaders to seek someone of national stature to lead the main House probe. After being promised "total independence" and getting unprecedented subpoena powers former Special Watergate Prosecutor Leon Jaworski agreed on July 20 to fill a post opened by the protest resignation of special counsel Philip Lacovara. Jaworski, 71, planned to start full time in mid-August—without pay, at his request.

The lid blew off the case when Lacovara quit on July 15 after a wrangle with Chairman John J. Flynt, Jr (Democrat), of Georgia of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct—usually called the ethics committee.

The issue:

Lacovara's contention that the panel was not driving hard enough to look into accusations that Korean lobbyists wooed voters for military assistance with campaign contributions, gifts, lavish parties, free Asian trips, business details, gambling chips and sexual liaisons.

Republicans charged that Speaker Thomas P. ("Tip") O'Neill himself was thwarting the investigation. At a news conference called by GOP members, Representative Mickey Edwards, of Oklahoma, said: "I rather suspect that the reason it is not proceeding is that some members rather high in the leadership are involved."

O'Neill, who was the guest of honor at a birthday party thrown by a Korean lobbyist, hotly denied reports that he tried to slow the probe. He said he wants Jaworski to act "quick, leaving no stone unturned."

Carter, in rejecting as "inappropriate and unwarranted" the demands that he name a special prosecutor, said that the Justice Department's investigation is exceedingly thorough and is making substantial progress.

With public attention centered on the House and Justice Department probes, the Senate Ethics Committee recently started its own inquiry. Republican Minority Leader Howard H. Baker, Jr, of Tennessee, said he does not know how many Democrats and Republicans may be involved, but added: "I suspect there may be some of both."

The central figure in all the investigations is Pak Tong Sun, a Korean-born businessman and Washington socialite whose activities have been largely shrouded in mystery. He fled to London after he was publicly identified in the scandal last autumn.

Reports have leaked from Capitol Hill that charge Pak with spreading between $500,000 and $1 million a year around Congress since 1970 in an influence-buying scheme ordered by south Korean chief Pak Jung Hi. A former head of the "KCIA" testified last month before a House International Relations subcommittee that Pak Tong Sun showed him a list in 1971 of 15 to 20 congressmen ticketed to share in $200,000. This witness said he could not recall who was on the list.

In December 1973, Pak was stopped by U.S. customs agents as he entered the country at Anchorage. Among papers reportedly found on him was a list of about 90 House and Senate members. One agent has recalled that there were numbers ranging from 5 to 50 beside each name and quoted Pak as saying they represented hundreds of dollars.

To date, only a small portion of the money Pak is thought to have used has been traced. Fewer than a dozen congressmen are known so far to have taken cash. Those—all Democrats—who have acknowledged getting Korean money in some form, while denying any impropriety in doing so:

*John Brademas, of Indiana, House majority whip, $5,000 in contributions to his campaign.

*John J. McFall, of California, former House majority whip, $4,000 that he put into his office account.

*Representative Morris K. Udall, of Arizona, a contender in last year's Democratic presidential primaries, $300 in campaign contributions.

*Melvin Price, of Illinois, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, $500 in campaign contributions.

*Thomas S. Foley, of Washington, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, campaign contributions totaling $500.

*Representative E de la Garza, of Texas, $500 in campaign contributions.

*Former representative and now Senator Spark M. Matsunaga, of Hawaii, $1,000 in campaign contributions.

*Representative Norman Y. Mineta, of California, $100 in gambling chips, which he says he returned before leaving a Korean casino.

*Former representative Jerome R. Waldie, of California, $2,000 for his unsuccessful gubernatorial campaign.

*Former representative Richard T. Hanna, of California, $22,500 over two years as his share in a silent partnership with Pak Tong Sun.

*The wife of Edwin W. Edwards, of Louisiana, a former representative and now governor, $10,000 that Edwards termed "just a drop in the bucket" and that, he said, his wife spent buying a dress and a car.

Other may be envolved. The Washington Post reported that federal investigators have found ledgers kept by Pak listing cash disbursements next to congressmen's names. The newspaper said it obtained a copy showing payments of $5,000 next to names of Hanna and former representative William E. Minshall, a Republican, of Ohio. Pak's bank records showed that on the same day he withdrew $10,000 from his personal account, the newspaper said.

S. Korean Offers $ 200,000 to U.S. Officials in '75-'76

Kim Han Cho, a relatively unknown south Korean who is alleged to have been an "KCIA" agent, distributed $200,000 in cash gifts and favors to American officials and members of Congress up until a year ago, according to Kim Hyong Uk, a former director of the agency.

Kim Hyong Uk said in an interview that the money was spent from mid-1975 to mid-1976. In previous testimony before a House subcommittee he identified Kim Han Cho as the source of some Korean largesse.

These expenditures are the most recent alleged to have been made in the south Korean effort to influence American policy and legislation. Others were reported to have been made from 1970 to 1975.

The new disclosures are also the most specific allegations so far against Kim Han Cho, who is under investigation by the Justice Department in connection with the Korean bribery scandal in the U.S. The House ethics committee in its recent questionnaire asked members of Congress whether they had had any contact with Kim Han Cho.

Elaborating on his testimony before the House Subcommittee on International Organizations, Kim Hyong Uk said he had seen letters of instruction from the "KCIA" headquarters in Seoul to Korean officials in Washington directing them to disburse $600,000 to Kim Han Cho for lobbying. He also said he had seen Kim Han Cho's handwritten receipts for the money.

According to Kim Hyong Uk, who left the intelligence agency several years ago, the sources of his information had direct access to the south Korean agency's operations in the 1975-76 period. He has told the subcommittee about his sources in sworn secret testimony.

Rumors of Kim Han Cho's contacts with several American officials and Congressmen have circulated but none have been confirmed. He did, however, try to hire Victor Gold, former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew's press secretary, as his public relations counsel.

His activities have not received nearly so much as attention as those of Pak Tong Sun, allegedly Seoul's chief agent of influence there. Unlike Pak, Kim is a naturalized American citizen.

The following account of the activities of Kim Han Cho, who is known in U.S. as Hancho C. Kim, was drawn from the testimony of Kim Hyong Uk, the interview with him, a telephone conversation with Gold and official sources.

Kim Han Cho came to the United States about 15 years ago, attended Findlay College in Ohio, went into businesses variously described as electronics, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, and became a trustee of American University here.

In early 1975, Pak, who is called Pak Tongsun, was said to have fallen into disfavor with the "KCIA" authorities in Seoul, who prepared Kim to replace him.

In July and December 1975, according to these accounts, the intelligence agency sent two packages, each containing $300,000 in American currency, through the diplomatic pouch to the "KCIA" station in the south Korean "embassy" in the U.S. Kim signed receipts, which are said to be in the hands of the Justice Department now.

In the spring of that year, Gold said, Kim came to him saying that he wanted to do something for Korea. He asked Gold to work for him but Gold refused, asserting that he was no longer in public relations.

Kim persisted, according to Gold, emphasizing that he was close to Pak Jung Hi and contending that he could arrange interviews with "president" Pak for American newspaper and television correspondents. Gold said Kim later offered to pay for newsmen's trips to south Korea.

Kim asked Gold to introduce him to White House officials and to arrange an interview for a south Korean reporter with President Ford, which Gold also refused. On his own, Kim approached the White House but was turned down.

Among Kim's other activities was writing commentary articles for The New York Times and The Washington Star praising "president" Pak for his economic and political accomplishments. At that time, Pak junta was under heavy criticism from some Congressmen, church leaders and human rights advocaters for his repressive rule in south Korea.

"KCIA" Recruited Me, American Says

An American soldier of fortune says the "KCIA" recruited him for espionage in Zaire and Canada last year and tried to persuade him to gather intelligence in the United States.

The soldier of fortune, David Bufkin, said in a recent interview near his home in Fresno, Calif., that he provided the "KCIA" with information about north Koreans operating in Zaire and about Cubans, who are north Korean allies, in Canada.

But he said he had refused a request by the "KCIA" that he obtain information from his contacts in the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the United States Central Intelligence Agency. Bufkin said he had worked with the CIA and had been under investigation by the FBI.

Bufkin's account represented the first allegation since last fall, when widespread reports of south Korean attempts to purchase influence in the U.S. began to arise there, that the "KCIA" had hired Americans as intelligence agents. Previously, the Koreans were alleged to have used Koreans and Americans for covert political action and to harass Koreans and Korean-Americans, but not for outright espionage.

Bufkin said that his "KCIA" contact once told him, "I work with Pak Tong Son."

Bufkin said that the "KCIA" was eager to know the attitudes of officials in the FBI and CIA toward south Korea, particularly what they thought of Pak Jung Hi and of an American troop withdrawal from south Korea.

He said that the "KCIA" request for information about the FBI and CIA was made in mid-November last year. That was just after President Carter's election in a campaign in which he criticized south Korean repression of human rights and advocated the withdrawal of American ground forces.

The "KCIA" officer who allegedly recruited, instructed and paid Bufkin identified himself to the American as Man Slim Kim, a consular official in the south Korean consulate general in San Francisco, and used a false home address.

The telephone numbers that Bufkin said he had got from the Korean proved to be those of the Korean consulate and of Man Sung Limb's home in Pacifica, near San Francisco. Limb has been identified by Korean critics of the Seoul "government" as one of about 25 "KCIA" officers in the U.S. last year. Officials at the consulate said that Limb left San Francisco several months ago. Korean sources in Washington said that most of the "KCIA" officers in America were replaced after the Korean scandal boiled up in the fall.

S. Koreans in U.S. Butt of Scandal Jokes

Following is an article written by Richard Halloran, New York Times journalist, which was carried on April 15, 1977 by The Dallas Morning News.

Just before Christmas last year, several Korean children living in the U.S. made little gifts for their school teachers, in the custom of their homeland. But the teachers, so the story goes, politely refused the gifts because they feared the taint of accepting anything from a Korean.

Koreans here recite that tale with a touch of humor and some bitterness. They laugh at the comic twists in their lives that the Korean bribery scandal has caused, but they consider many of its consequencies less than funny

Some Koreans say they have been the butt of teasing and jokes since last fall, when newspapers began publishing allegations of south Korean bribes to American congressmen and covert attempts to manipulate public opinion.

Students at an Eastern university greeted their Korean professor by holding their palms out. Korean visitors to congressional offices across the Potomac in Washington have been asked, "How much have you for me today?" Korean students checking books out of a library are jokingly asked for tips. Customers in a Korean store want to know how much of a kickback they will get.

Many of the 5,000 Koreans in this middle-class suburb of brick homes and apartments are upset that some Americans have apparently found them guilty by association. "Every time we get together," one says, "we talk about it."

Some are quick to disassociate themselves from the Koreans alleged to be involved in the scandal. "We are different from Pak Tong Sun and Mun Sun Myong," says a shopowner, referring to the wealthy businessman and the controversial preacher who are alleged to have been operatives for the south Korean "government".

"I am not interested in Pak Tong Sun and Reverend Mun," he says, "I have my way, they have their way."

Others say the scandal has caused them to lose face. "At first, we were angry about Pak Jung Hi," says one Korean, speaking of Pak Jung Hi. "He ruined our country's face."

He added, "Now we are angry because the American government is stopping the investigation. It looks like it is melting away."

The U.S. Justice Department has been presenting evidence of alleged illegalities to a grand jury for many months, with no indication of when, or if, indictments might be handed up. Two congressional committees have just begun inquiries into possible improprieties and policy issues.

Some of the Koreans say they have been hurt because perhaps half of their neighbors refuse their invitations or just do not show up. A few have seen vulgar anti-Korean signs on the streets.

Korean businessmen say business has dropped off a bit. A storekeeper selling wigs says he has fewer customers. An auto mechanic reports that he is not getting as much work as before. Workers find it harder to get jobs.

The "KCIA" which keeps tabs on the Korean community in the United States, seems to have increased its operations but changed its tactics since it was publicly accused of harassing and intimidating Korean residents.

"Before, they called up and said, 'We'll kill you' or 'We'll smash your head,' Now they just call and hang up,' one writer says. "KCIA" agents play on anti-Communist feelings and warn of a war in Korea soon.

The favorite tactic, says one Korean in the U.S., "is for the 'KCIA' just to prowl around reminding people of their families back in Korea. It's not an open threat, just a reminder of what can happen to them back there."

The south Korean agents seem to be trying to suppress agitation against the south Korean authorities that could reach back to Seoul. They also appear to be trying to dissuade Koreans who oppose Pak Jung Hi from talking to American congressmen, officials and newsmen and thus building an anti-Pak mood among them.

The Korean community in Arlington sprang up in the last 10 years, after U.S. laws were revised to permit more immigration from Asia beginning in 1968. Only 3,811 Koreans entered that year; 30,803 came last year, making the Koreans the fastest growing group of immigrants in the nation.

The largest community is in Los Angeles, where about 80,000 Koreans and Korean-Americans live. Other centers are New York and Chicago with 40,000 to 50,000 each, and the Washington Baltimore area, with 25,000. Koreans here, where politics is the leading industry, say they have been affected by the scandal more than Koreans elsewhere.

Koreans in Sweden Call for Expulsing "KCIA"

The July 11 issue of the Swedish newspaper "Expressen" wrote that south Koreans in Sweden called for the expulsion of the south Korean agents entrenched in the puppet embassy in Stockholm, according to a report.

The newspaper said that they sent a letter of protest to the south Korean puppet group, demanding it recall these agents.

According to the report of the "Expressen" titled "South Koreans in Sweden Demand the Expulsion of the Ambassador," those rejected by compatriots of south Korean origin residing in Sweden are puppet ambassador Kim Se Won in Stockholm, a "councillor" of the "embassy" and a certain Han who carries on secret activities in close touch with the puppet embassy. They are all "KCIA" agents.

The newspaper reported that due to the vicious and sinister machinations of these agents, the compatriots are unable to send their children to school or attend assemblies freely.

For the reason that they do not support the Pak Jung Hi fascist dictatorial "regime", the agents sent to the compatriots letters of threat saying that new passports would not be issued to them What is more vicious is that due to information from the puppet embassy, their families and relatives in south Korea are put to tortures, prohibited from travel abroad or detained by the puppet police, added the newspaper.

"Expressen" referred at length to the dirty career of Kim Se Won, the present puppet ambassador in Stockholm, who served in the intelligence organs of the south Korean puppet army for many years in the past. Among the south Koreans in Sweden there are many opposed to the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, the newspaper pointed out.

It exposed that the south Korean agents with the puppet embassy as a base are collecting information of the Nordic countries and carrying on despicable operations to influence Swedish politicians and influentials with the money sent by the "KCIA."

Anti-A-H Bombs World Conf Demands Total Pullout of Nuke from S. Korea

Resolution Adopted

The World Conference against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs August 4 wound up its two-day discussions in Hiroshima after adopting a resolution calling for a total ban on nuclear weapons.

In the resolution the participants in the conference called for international joint action to establish "demilitalized zone" in sensitive areas of the world and demanded the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons stockpiled in south Korea and Okinawa.

Moreover, the resolution called for an international movement to demand that the Japanese Government fulfill its responsibility for relief of atomic victims among Korean residents in Japan.

The resolution propoes that the non-aligned nations adopt an international treaty to ban nuclear weapons and other arms of mass destruction during next year's special UN General Assembly on disarmament and also start negotiations immediately for complete disarmament.

The resolution is to be handed to UN General Assembly President Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka.

During the two-day session sharp criticisms were voiced against nuclear powers for their endless development of nuclear weapons and the arms race.

Lively discussions were also held on nuclear proliferation and construction of atomic power plants and spent nuclear fuel reprocessing plants.

Reffering to the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea and all stockpile of nuclear weapons from south Korea and Okinawa, the participants reaffirmed that the Korean Peninsula is the ,focal point in the struggle against nuclear war.

The seventh item of the resolutions said to effect that the participants advocated establishment of "demilitarized zone" in many places in the world, expressed the resolve to wage an movement to demand a ban on nuclear tests and removal of nuclear bases.

In addition, it demanded total withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and all nuclear weapons stockpiled in that region and Okinawa.

On the other hand, referring to a law for relief of atomic bombs, victims, the fourth item of the resolution called for a strong movement to demand the Japanese Government assume the responsibility of relief to atomic bombs victims among foreigners, including Korean residents in Japan.

On the other hand, American delegates to the 1977 World Conference against A and H Bombs August 4 issued a statement demanding the U.S. Administration honor its pledge to withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea and withhold military and economic aid to the south Korean "regime."
(Full text of the statement, see box)

Chongryun Del. Addresses

Li Gye Baek, the head of delegation of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) which entrusted by the Korean National Peace Committee August 3 made a speech at the conference.

In the first part of the speech, he stressed that the delegation of the DPRK's National Peace Committee couldn't participate in the conference because of the illegal step taken by the Japanese Government.

Referring to the recent U.S. plan to produce neutron bombs, the head of Chongryun delegation denounced U.S. policy to threaten the world people with nuclear weapons and the policy of war and aggression.

Next, he stressed that there are deployed in south Korea over 600 nuclear warheads with a total yield 1,000 times as powerful as a Hiroshima-type A bomb and total destruction of nuclear weapons is not only a supreme task of the Korean people but also a serious problem in connection with survival of mankind.

Noting the present situation in south Korea where nuclear arms are stockpiled by the U.S., he demanded the U.S. withdraw its troops from south Korea along with all nuclear arms including nuclear weapons deployed in that region and hoped strong support of the world public toward the Korean people's just struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification and against "two Koreas" plot of reactionaries within and without.

Delegate of Chongryun August 4 made a speech at the International Session of the 1977 World Conference against A-H Bombs.

US Delegates Protest Carter Administration

We, American delegates to the 1977 World Conference against A and H Bombs, have been shocked to learn that the victims of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki included over 70,000 Koreans and that still today over 7,000 Koreans residents in Japan are suffering from the aftereffects of the atomic bombings,

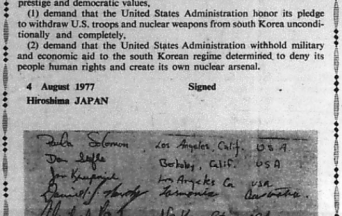
Noting that the presence of more than 700 tactical nuclear weapons and 40,000 U.S. combat troops in south Korea is a grave menace to peace in Korea and Asia as a trip wire to a thermonuclear war, and constitutes a massive violation of the right of the Korean people for self-determination and to the independent and peaceful reunification of their land,

Noting that U.S. military and economic aid worth billions of dollars is emboldened the south Korean regime to crack down on the democratic movements and repress the human rights of its people and that such Korea policy is not benefiting the American people but damaging their prestige and democratic values,

(1) demand that the United States Administration honor its pledge to withdraw U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea unconditionally and completely,

(2) demand that the United States Administration withhold military and economic aid to the south Korean regime determined to deny its people human rights and create its own nuclear arsenal.

4 August 1977 Signed
Hiroshima JAPAN



Rodong Sinmun Flays US Plan to Produce Neutron Bombs

The U.S. imperialists' plan to produce neutron bomb, a new type terrific tactical nuclear weapon, indicates that they are invariably pursuing their insatiable ambition for world supremacy and that they are going to achieve this aim by imposing whatever horrible disasters upon humanity.

So says Rodong Shinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) in a commentary flaying the U.S. imperialists for stepping up the neutron bomb development and scheming to mass produce and deploy it in various parts of the world.

The commentary observes:

The Korean people together with the world peace-loving people pungently denounce this criminal move of the U.S. imperialists and strongly demand an immediate stop to the manufacture of this mass destruction weapon and war preparation.

Dismissing as a ridiculous sophism the U.S. imperialists' boisterous propaganda that this neutron bomb is not an "destructive" but "humane" as it kills man only, not destroying buildings and other structures, the commentary goes on:

The U.S. imperialists are not in normal mental condition when they claim that the mass destruction of people, the most precious beings in the world, is not so "destructive" but "humane." Can there be any more virulent insult and challenge to humanity than this?

The commentary continues:

The production of neutron bomb goes to prove that the U.S. imperialists, the advocates of the policy of "strength," are pursuing this policy with increased fever.

The United States spent 1,600 billion dollars for the fulfilment of various arms buildup programs over the last three decades and its military spending for the fiscal 1978 amounts to 110 billion dollars, the biggest in history, which will be spent for arms buildup, especially for nuclear armament. It goes without saying that the United States is seeking "upper hand of strength" and "superiority of weaponry" for carrying out aggression and war and genocide.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are constantly threatening the Korean people with a nuclear war, the commentary points out: Due to the U.S. imperialists south Korea has turned into a hotbed of a nuclear war where nuclear weapons are stockpiled more than in any other part of the world and the nuclear bases operating in the areas surrounding Korea are being steadily reinforced.

The commentary stresses:

Though the U.S. imperialists are now talking about the plan to pull out their forces from south Korea, they intend to bring into there more than the planned withdrawal. They have gone the length of advertising that the south Korean puppet clique would be "protected by U.S. nuclear umbrella."

This cannot be construed otherwise than an attempt to exterminate the Korean nation with nuclear weapons.

By stepping up the war preparations and retaining its grip on south Korea as ever by the force of arms the United States intends to freeze the division of Korea, manufacture "two Koreas" and use south Korea as a bulwark for containing the socialist forces.

The commentary goes on:

The United States should drop its dangerous nuclear arms buildup plan and renounce acts intended to stifle the just cause of the people and check the onward movement of history.

The United States should take all its forces and destruction weapons including nuclear weapons out of south Korea and take hands off Korea.

The U.S. policies of war and interference in the affairs of the peoples of other countries will bring nothing good to itself. – (KCNA)

New York Times:

Human Rights in South Korea

The Japanese English-language daily paper "Asahi Evening News" August 11 carried an article entitled "Human Rights in South Korea" written by a New York Times Tokyo correspondent.

In connection with the recent release of south Korean political prisoners by the Pak "regime," the correspondent said in the article that political prisoners were brought under intense pressures to sign statements of "repentance."

Follows the gist of the article:

SEOUL, South Korea—Holding out the possibility of release from stifling, solitary prison cells, police and other agents of the Government of President Park Chung Hee have begun applying intense psychological and physical pressures to dissidents in recent days to get them to sign statements of repentance for their opposition and political "crimes."

Fourteen men, a small fraction of the 260 or more political prisoners scattered throughout the spartan jail system, have already been released. Officials in the Government has no comment, but rumors, fed by official innuendoes and hints to families, are rife that many others will be let out soon, possibly around Aug. 15, the anniversary of Korea's 1945 liberation from Japanese colonial rule.

The releases, which in many cases follow frantic face-saving Government efforts to gain prisoners' promises of good behavior, are seen as a measure of the South Korean Government's eagerness to improve its image in Washington, especially on Capitol Hill where the reputation of Park's authoritarian regime and the continuing Korean bribery scandal investigation jeopardize the massive military aid packages planned as United States troops withdraw from here.

Ministers, students, laborers and social workers are still being arrested and interrogated. Government agents still follow many citizens, and ,recently forbade the singing of "600 Save the People" in a college production of "600 Spell." The newspapers are still controlled as closely as ever by Korean Central Intelligence Agents who issue "guidance" to editors in frequent telephone calls.

On July 10, Undersecretary of State Philip C. Habib, a former ambassador to Korea, visited here. The announced purpose was for further consultations on the gradual troop pullout.

Exactly one week after Habib's visit, 14 men were released. U.S. Embassy officials here declined comment on any connection. A spokesman said, "The Embassy reflects the President's policies and the President has reflected an increased interest in human rights."

Whatever the connection, if any, prisoners have come under intense pressures to sign statements of "repentance." The statements' contents vary but generally include an admission of wrongdoing, such as criticizing the president, an expression of regret, a promise not to repeat the crime and to lead a "quiet life" and a recognition that the suspended prison sentences coald be reimposed.

Many prisoners have been summoned to interrogation rooms or visited in their cells and urged, cajoled and threatened to sign. Relatives' visiting hours were lengthened if they would urge the prisoner to sign. Prisoners were told that the release of all others hinged on their one signature. And one prisoner was shown a deathbed letter from his father urging him to sign.

Those who refused outright were placed in "punishment rooms," windowless enclosures measuring a little more than three feet by six feet where the summer's heat and humidity is heavy. The prisoners, whose jail terms' of varying length were confirmed by South Korea's Supreme Court, were told that their release now depends solely on their signature.

These developments have given the South Korean opposition movement a modest morale boost and a sense of bargaining power. In fact, some prisoners reportedly have vowed not to sign any statement in order to maintain a political prisoner population internationally embarrassing to Park. "We think these partial releases are a public relation's face-saving gimmick and an effort to divide us," said one dissident leader, who risks a seven-year prison term for criticizing the Government to a foreigner. "Even when you're out of jail, you're still a prisoner because you can't say anything political or they'll throw you right back in."

Brown Urges Jap. to Increase Mil. 'Aid' for S. Korean Army

U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown in his talk with the Prime Minister and Director General of the Defence Agency of Japan proposed a "Japan defence buildup plan program" in which he suggested Japan to increase "aid" for the purpose of augmenting the combat power of the south Korean puppet army, "boost logistic capacity" including "sufficient ammunition stockpile" and raise the air and anti-submarine combat capacity of the "self-defence forces" in accordance with the plan for the withdrawal of the U.S. ground forces from south Korea.

While talking about the pullback of U.S. forces from south Korea these days, the U.S. authorities have been asserting that Japan should play a "big role" in filling "gap" to be created by the withdrawal. The aim of the talk between the U.S. and Japanese authorities held in Tokyo was, to all intents and purposes, to elaborate this demand of the U.S.

This is part of the war preparations being stepped up against the Korean people behind the smokescreen of the planned U.S. ground force withdrawal from south Korea.

Through the projected U.S. ground force withdrawal from south Korea the U.S. intends to have Japan deeply involved in its Korean policy designed to increase the war potentiality of the south Korean puppet clique and accelerate war preparations and thus further step up the policy of division and war against the Korean people and create "two Koreas" at any cost for keeping south Korea as its permanent colony and military base and turning it into a bulwark for containing the revolutionary forces in Asia. Facts go to prove that the U.S. tries to use Japan as forces hindering Korea's reunification and a war base against the Korean people.

US 7th Fleet Wants Sasebo

Japanese government sources August 11 disclosed that the U.S. Government has asked Japan to bolster supply and logistics facilities of Sasebo Port, Nagasaki Prefecture, for the aircraft carriers of the U.S. Seventh Fleet to help the U.S. cope with any flare-up on the Korean Peninsula after the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

The request is interpreted to mean the U.S. wants to make Sasebo the home port for the aircraft carriers of the Seventh Fleet.

It takes two days for an aircraft carrier to reach the Korean Peninsula from Yokosuka at highest speed because it has to cover a distance of two thousand kilometers.

But if the U.S. made Sasebo the home port of the Seventh Fleet, it takes only half a day.

The U.S. is already using Yokosuka Port, Kanagawa Prefecture, as the home port for the aircraft carrier Midway.

At the recent "10th south Korea-U.S. security consultative conference," the U.S. promised the south Korean "regime" that it would continue to fulfil its responsibility of defending south Korea with its air and naval forces after the withdrawal of its ground forces from south Korea.

Unprecedented Drought in S. Korea

South Korea's agriculture is seriously affected by the "longest heat wave in 20 years" and "the severest drought in 60 years" even a loss of life was reported there.

According to a report, in North Kyongsang Province eight people died and many people are suffering from sweltering heat in the last few days.

In Taegu tree leaves are falling dried and thousands of chickens, cows, ducks and wild geese died from heat.

Farming is greatly affected and thousands of sweetfishes die every day as the river Somjin-gang bared its bottom.

A two month long drought sweeping Kyongnam and Honam areas has caused big damages to farming.

According to a radio report from south Korea, 7,000 hectares of paddy fields in these areas dried up on August 1 and 2.

In North Kyongsang Province thousans of reservoirs and ponds bank to the bottom and the water storage of the remaining reservoirs is only 10 per cent owing to a long spell of drought. In this province 12,300 hectares of paddy fields dried up as of the end of July. The drought-affected area expands by an average of 2,000 hectares every day.

Rice plants are withering away in 350 hectares of paddy fields in Uisong county of this province where over 64 hectares of paddy fields were not transplanted with rice owing to the lack of water.

North and South Cholla Provinces are also hard hit by a serious drought. Over 1,400 reservoirs and ponds have dried up and the drought-affected area has expands to thousands of hectares.

Drought damages are especially alarming in South Cholla Province where hundreds of hectares of paddy fields parch every day.

Reporting about drought damages in this province on July 31, the puppet ministry of agriculture and fishery cried that "if there is no rain till August 10, the drought-affected area will reach 50,000 hectares, of which 6,000 hectares will yield no harvest."

The prolonged drought has caused big damages to dry field farming, too.

In Kyonggi Province rice, sweet potato, bean and maize have dried up or are withering in over 100,000 hectares of fields.

In the south Korean countryside hit hard by drought, noxious insects are spreading, playing havoc with crops.

Even according to watered-down figures released by the puppet ministry of agriculture and fishery, as of August 3 the insect-affected area expanded to 260,000 hectares, 4 times greater than usual, in south Korea.

Compared with the same period of last year when damages by insects were severe, the insect-affected area this year is 3.5 times in Kyonggi Province and over 10 times in North Kyongsang Province.

South Koreans suffering from a shortage of water

In South Chungchong Province insects are prevalent in more than 30 per cent of the total paddy fields and the affected area is steadily expanding.

North Chungchong, North and South Kyongsang Provinces and other areas are not exception.

The long spell of drought and rapid spread of harmful insects are exerting a catastrophic influence upon the agricultural production of south Korea as a whole.

A prospect is gloomy for agricultural production this year in south Korea whose grain production last year was below 5 million tons, less than a half of the needed amount.

Washington Turning over More Phantoms To Seoul

The U.S. Defence Department decided on August 1 to hand over 14 "F-5-F-Tiger" fighter-bombers to the south Korean puppets.

Earlier, on July 27, the United States decided to deliver 18 "F-4-E Phantom" fighter-bombers and on July 5, 6 "C-130-H" transport planes and 3 attack helicopters to the south Korean puppets.

Thus, in the last one month, the U.S. imperialists decided to supply the south Korean puppets with more than 40 military planes.

Facts clearly show how recklessly the United States is acting to boost up the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and increase the armed forces of the puppets.

Glimpse of South Korea

* The south Korean puppet clique on August 1 drove 200 students of various colleges of south Korea, enlisted in the "student homeland defence corps," into puppet naval units to force naval training upon them, according to a report from Seoul.

They plan to continue this criminal military training in the South Sea till August 6.

* The employer of the Chinhae Electronics Company, LTD. in Pungho-dong, Chinhae, South Kyongsang Province, committed the vicious act of expelling workers who had formed a trade union to fight for their existence, according to a report from south Korea.

The workers formed the trade uion in early June and demanded the Masan district branch of the puppet labour office to punish the employer who was ruthlessly exploiting and persecuting the workers.

* The south Korean puppet clique barracked over 200 students of Seoul University and other universities and colleges of south Korea into puppet army units and forced the so-called "special airborne combat training" on August 8, according to a report from Seoul.

The puppets plan to give "parachuting exercise," "guerrilla training" and "shooting exercise" to these students forcibly enlisted in the "student homeland defence corps" for two weeks to come.

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